

MAK

Did I make a gain of you by any of them I sent. 2 Ger.
If Auletes, who was a negligent prince, made so much,
what must now the Romans make, who govern it so wisely.
Arbutnot on Coins.
If it is meant of the value of the purchase, it was very
high; it being hardly possible to make so much of lands, un-
less it was reckoned at a very low price. *Arbutnot.*
18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at.
Acosta recordeth, they that fail in the middle can make no
land of either side. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
I've made the port already.
And laugh securely at the lazy storm. *Dryden.*
They ply their shatter'd oars
To nearest land, and make the Libyan shoars. *Dryden.*
While gentle zephyrs play in prosperous gales;
But would forsake the ship, and make the shoar.
When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar! *Prior.*
19. To gain.
The wind came about, and settled in the west for many
days, so as we could make little or no way. *Bacon.*
I have made way
To some Philistian lords, with whom to treat. *Milton.*
Now mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to
make this marriage, it was to make way for the divorce which
he intended afterwards. *Dryden's Ann.*
20. To force; to gain by force.
Rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain;
He makes his way o'er mountains, and contemns
Unruly torrents, and unforded streams. *Dryden's Virg.*
The stone wall which divides China from Tartary, is
reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and
making way for rivers through mighty arches. *Temple.*
21. To exhibit.
When thou makest a dinner, call not thy friends but the
poor. *Lucan xiv. 12.*
22. To pay; to give.
He shall make amends for the harm that he hath done. *Lev.*
23. To put; to place.
You must make a great difference between Hercules's la-
bours by land, and Jason's voyage by sea for the golden
fleece. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
24. To turn to some use.
Whate'er they catch,
Their fury makes an instrument of war. *Dryden's En.*
25. To incline; to dispose.
It is not requisite they should destroy our reason, that is,
to make us rely on the strength of nature, when the is least
able to relieve us. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
26. To prove as an argument.
Seeing they judge this to make nothing in the world for
them. *Hooker, b. ii.*
You conceive you have no more to do than, having found
the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of
the verse as will serve your turn, though in reality it makes
nothing for you. *Swift.*
27. To represent; to show.
He is not that goose and ass that Valla would make him.
Baker's Reflections on Learning.
28. To constitute.
Our desires carry the mind out to absent good, according
to the necessity which we think there is of it, to the making
or encrease of our happiness. *Locke.*
29. To amount to.
Whatever they were, it maketh no matter to me: God
accepteth no man's person. *Gal. ii. 16.*
30. To mould; to form.
Lye not erect but hollow, which is in the making of the
bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is the more whole-
some. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Some undeserv'd fault
I'll find about the making of the bed. *Shakespeare.*
They mow fern green, and burning of them to ashes,
make the ashes up into balls with a little water. *Mortimer.*
31. To MAKE away. To kill; to destroy.
He will not let slip any advantage to make away him whose
just title, ennobled by courage and goodness, may one day
shake the seat of a never-secure tyranny. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The duke of Clarence, lieutenant of Ireland, was, by
practice of evil persons about the king his brother, called
thence away, and soon after, by sinister means, was clean
made away. *Spenser on Ireland.*
He may have a likely guess,
How these were they that made away his brother. *Shakespeare.*
Trajan would say of the vain jealousy of princes that seek
to make away those that aspire to their succession, that there
was never king that did put to death his successor. *Bacon.*
My mother I slew at my very birth, and since have made
away two of her brothers, and happily to make way for the
purposes of others against myself. *Hayward.*

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Give poets leave to make them thus away. *Reformers.*
What multitude of infants have been made away by those
who brought them into the world. *Addison.*
32. To MAKE away. To transfer.
Debtors,
When they never mean to pay,
To some friend make all away. *Walker.*
33. To MAKE account. To reckon; to believe.
They made no account but that the navy should be abso-
lutely made of the sea. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
34. To MAKE account of. To esteem; to regard.
The same who have made free with the greatest names in
church and state, and exposed to the world the private mis-
fortunes of families. *Daniel.*
35. To MAKE free with. To treat without ceremony.
The grand master, guarded with a company of most va-
liant knights, drove them out again by force, and made good
the place. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*
36. To MAKE good. To maintain; to defend; to justify.
When he comes to make good his confident undertakings,
he is fain to say things that agree very little with one an-
other. *Bayle.*
I'll either die, or I'll make good the place. *Dryden.*
As for this other argument, that by pursuing one single
theme they gain an advantage to express, and work up, the
passions, I wish any example he could bring from them could
make it good. *Dryden on dramatick Poets.*
I will add what the same author subjects to make good his
foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*
37. To MAKE good. To fulfil; to accomplish.
This letter doth make good the friar's words. *Shakespeare.*
38. To MAKE light of. To consider as of no consequence.
They made light of it, and went their ways. *Matt. xxiii. 5.*
39. To MAKE love. To court; to play the gallant.
How happy each of the sexes would be, if there was a
window in the breast of every one that makes or receives love.
Addison's Guardian, N. 106.
40. To MAKE merry. To feast; to partake of an entertain-
ment.
A hundred pound or two, to make merry withal? *Shakespeare.*
The king, to make demonstration to the world, that the
proceedings against Sir William Stanley, imposed upon him
by necessity of state, had not diminished the affection he bare
to his brother, went to Latham, to make merry with his mo-
ther and the earl. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*
A gentleman and his wife will ride to make merry with his
neighbour, and after a day those two go to a third; in which
progress they encrease like snowballs, till through their bur-
thenome weight they break. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
41. To MAKE much of. To cherish; to foster.
The king hearing of their adventure, suddenly falls to take
pride in making much of them, extolling them with infinite
praises. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The bird is dead
That we have made too much of. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
It is good discretion not to make too much of any man at
the first. *Bacon's Essay.*
The easy and the lazy make much of the gout; and yet
making much of themselves too, they take care to carry it pre-
sently to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple.*
42. To MAKE of. What to make of, is, how to understand.
That they should have knowledge of the languages and
affairs of those that lie at such a distance from them, was a
thing we could not tell what to make of. *Bacon.*
I past the summer here at Nimmeguen, without the least
remembrance of what had happened to me in the spring, till
about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain
I knew not what to make of, in the same joint of my other
foot. *Temple.*
There is another statue in brass of Apollo, with a modern
inscription on the pedestal, which I know not what to make
of. *Addison on Italy.*
I desired he would let me see his book: he did so, find-
ing: I could not make any thing of it. *Taylor.*
Upon one side of the pillar were huge pieces of iron stick-
ing out, cut into strange figures, which we knew not what
to make of. *Gulliver's Travels.*
43. To MAKE of. To produce from; to effect.
I am astonish'd, that those who have appeared against this
paper have made so very little of it. *Addison.*
44. To MAKE of. To consider; to account; to esteem.
Makes me no more of me than of a slave? *Dryden.*
45. To MAKE of. To cherish; to foster.
Xavcus was wonderfully beloved, and made of, by the
Turkish merchants, whose language he had learned. *Knollys.*
46. To MAKE over. To settle in the hands of trustees.
Widows, who have tried one lover,
Trust none again till th' have made over. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

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The wife betimes make over their estates.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*
47. To MAKE over. To transfer.
The second mercy made over to us by the second covenant,
is the promise of pardon. *Hammond.*
Age and youth cannot be made over: nothing but time can
take away years, or give them. *Callier.*
My wait is reduced to the depth of four inches by what
I have already made over to my neck. *Addison's Guard.*
Moor, to whom that patent was made over, was forced to
leave off coining. *Swift.*
48. To MAKE out. To clear; to explain; to clear to one's
self.
Make out the rest—I am disorder'd fo,
I know not farther what to say or do. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*
Antiquaries make out the most ancient medals from a letter
with great difficulty to be discerned upon the face and reverse.
Felton on the Claphams.
It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the bills of fare
for some suppers. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
49. To MAKE out. To prove; to evince.
There is no truth which a man may more evidently make
out to himself, than the existence of a God. *Locke.*
Though they are not self-evident principles, yet what
may be made out from them by a wary deduction, may be
dependent on as certain and infallible truths. *Locke.*
Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and little me-
ditation, are apt to distrust every thing for fiction that is not
the dictate of sense, or made out immediately to their senses.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
We are to vindicate the just providence of God in the
government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we
can, upon an imperfect view of things, to make out the
beauty and harmony of all the seeming discords and irregu-
larities of the divine administration. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Scaliger hath made out, that the history of Troy was no
more the invention of Homer than of Virgil. *Dryden.*
In the passages from our own divines, most of the reason-
ings which make out both my propositions are already suggest-
ed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
I dare engage to make it out, that, instead of contributing
equal to the lauded merit, they will have their full principal
and interest at six per Cent. *Swift's Miscel.*
50. To MAKE sure of. To consider as certain.
They made as sure of health and life, as if both of them
were at their disposal. *Dryden.*
51. To MAKE sure of. To secure to one's possession.
But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow,
Make sure of this day, and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.*
52. To MAKE up. To get together.
How will the farmer be able to make up his rent at quar-
ter-day? *Locke.*
53. To MAKE up. To reconcile; to repair.
This kind of comprehension in scripture being therefore
received, still there is no doubt how far we are to proceed
by collection before the full and complete measure of things
necessary be made up. *Hooker, b. i.*
I knew when seven justices could not make up a quarrel.
Shakespeare's As you like it.
54. To MAKE up. To repair.
I fought for a man among them that should make up the
hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land. *Exek.*
55. To MAKE up. To compose, as of ingredients.
These are the lineaments of this vice of flattery, which
sure do together make up a face of most extreme deformity.
Government of the Tongue.
He is to encounter an enemy made up of wiles and strata-
gems; an old serpent, and a long experienced deceiver.
Saunders's Sermons.
Zeal should be made up of the largest measures of spiritual
love, desire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation. *Sprat.*
Oh he was all made up of love and charms;
Whatever maid could wish, or man admire. *Addison.*
Harlequin's part is made up of blunders and absurdities.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.
Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields
of corn, make up the most delightful little landkip imagin-
ble. *Addison on Italy.*
Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers, and distrests,
Make up the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*
The parties among us are made up on one side of moderate
whigs, and on the other of presbyterians. *Swift.*
56. To MAKE up. To shape.
A catapodium is a medicine swallowed solid, and most
commonly made up in pills. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
57. To MAKE up. To supply; to repair.
Whatever, to make up the doctrine of man's salvation,
is added as in supply of the scripture's insufficiency, we reject
it. *Hooker, b. ii.*
I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my

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subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be
made up in the example. *Glarville's Scorp.*
Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage,
Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;
Who ne'er consider, but without a pause
Make up in passion what they want in cause. *Dryden.*
If they retrench any the smaller particulars in their ordi-
nary expence, it will easily make up the halfpenny a-day which
we have now under consideration. *Addison's Spect.*
This wisely the makes up her time,
Mis-spent when youth was in its prime. *Granville.*
There must needs be another state to make up the inequa-
lities of this, and to save all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*
If his romantick disposition transport him so far as to ex-
pect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that
the principals would make it up in dignity and respect. *Swift.*
58. To MAKE up. To clear.
The reasons you allege, do more conduce
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood,
Than to make up a free determination
'Twixt right and wrong. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cressida.*
Though all at once cannot
See what I do deliver out to each,
Yet I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
He was to make up his accounts with his lord, and by an
easy undiscoverable cheat he could provide against the im-
pending distress. *Rogers's Sermons.*
59. To MAKE up. To accomplish; to conclude; to som-
plete.
Is not the lady Constance in this troop?
—I know the is not; for this match made up,
Her presence would have interrupted much. *Shakespeare.*
On Wednesday the general account is made up and print-
ed, and on Thursday published. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*
This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and
affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing
well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can say
upon experience, and what you will find to be true when
you come to make up the account. *Locke.*
To MAKE. v. n.
1. To tend; to travel; to go any way; to rush.
Oh me, lieutenant! what villains have done this?
—I think, that one of them is hercabours,
And cannot make away. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
I do beseech your majesty make up,
Left your retirement do amaze your friends. *Shakespeare.*
The earl of Lincoln resolved to make on where the king
was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight per-
sons in it. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
Warily provide, that while we make forth to that which is
better, we meet not with that which is worse. *Bacon's Essays.*
A wonderful erroneous observation that maketh about, is
commonly received contrary to experience. *Bacon.*
Make on, upon the heads
Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the lives
Of those remain and stand. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*
The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the soldiers
making toward land, were easily beaten from the shore. *Knollys.*
When they set out from mount Sinai they made northward
unto Rishmah. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
Some speedy way for passage must be found;
Make to the city by the postern gate. *Dryden.*
The bull
His easier conquest proudly did forego;
And making at him with a furious bound,
From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dryden.*
Too late young Turnus the delusion found
Far on the sea, still making from the ground. *Dryden.*
A man of a disturbed brain seeing in the street one of
those lads that used to vex him, stepped into a cutler's shop,
and seizing on a naked sword made after the boy. *Locke.*
Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a span-
iel by his horse's side, I made up to him. *Addison's Freehold.*
The French king makes at us directly, and keeps a king
by him to set over us. *Addison.*
A monstrous boar rush't forth; his baleful eyes
Shot glaring fire, and his stiff-pointed bristles
Rose high upon his back; at me he made,
Whetting his tusks. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolytus.*
2. To contribute.
Whatever makes nothing to your subject, and is impro-
per to it, admit not unto your work. *Dryden.*
Blinded he is by the love of himself to believe that the
right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it makes for his
own advantage. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.